THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1773. THE NUMBER 371.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

By the BETSEY, Captain EMMS, arrived in James river, in six weeks from BRISTOL, we have the following advices:

STOCKHOLM, March 26.

THE warlike preparations continue, without intermission, in all the towns and ports of this kingdom; the regiments are completed, and furnished with every thing necessary to enter the field; the sea officers and sailors have orders to be in readiness to embark at the shortest warning; every body admires the indefatigable pains and judgment of the King, who, in these times of dearth, has been able, in so short a time, to put his forces on so respectable a footing, that nothing is to be feared for the security of the kingdom.

Paris, April 5. The rumours of a war are now renewed with more force than ever, and have greatly influenced our public funds, which have fell considerably within these few days. An approaching rupture between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburgh is still talked of, and it is said we are to send 12 or 15,000 men to the assistance of the former, in whose favour a certain Crown in Germany will also declare itself, whilst another power of the same empire is to enter Swedish Pomerania. These reports are founded on letters written by persons worthy of credit; and what adds thereto is, the arrival of a courier from Vienna with dispatches, which have occasioned a Council to be held.

April 7. Lord Stormont's conferences with our Ministers have not proved so favourable as they expected. He has convinced them, by clear and eloquent answers, that the King his master intends to keep the neutrality, and thanks them for their obliging offers. By all accounts, this Lord has proved himself as good a politician as themselves, if not better; in consequence of which he is held in great esteem and consideration in France.

It is reported that the court of Spain is to lend us 100 millions, by way of mortgage on the general farms, and to receive 10 millions every year till reimbursed.

April 9. Our letters from Warsaw of the 22d of March contain the following interesting accounts:

"Every thing here is in the most embarrassing and uncertain situation. The same harmony doth not prevail between the united powers. The arrival of a certain General at Warsaw has given umbrage to one of the three powers, which is using its utmost efforts to prevent the dietines being held, and is desirous that the general diet should not take place. It is even assured that this power has declared to the King of Poland, by his ambassador, that he is sensibly affected with the troubles of Poland; that the happiness of that kingdom was always his principal aim, though perhaps he had been mistaken in some measures he had used for that purpose; that, nevertheless, he was disposed to do every thing in his power to repair the misfortunes of that kingdom; that, in short, his advice to the Polish Ministry was not to assemble the diet, if they had in view to put a stop to the calamities of the republic."

Ortanto (Italy) March 19. By accounts from Smyrna, Cara Osman Oglou, from whom the Porte has taken the government of that city, being summoned to Constantinople, has refused to go, and, having heard that orders had been issued out to put him to death, he intends to declare himself an open enemy to the Porte, and act against it accordingly. His prudent and valiant behaviour has gained him the friendship of the Aga's and Bacha's of Natolia and Turcomania, who are all ready to declare him their Chief; by which means he is enabled to bring 60,000 men into the field, and if he should join himself to Aly Bey and Chiek Daher, the next accounts from Natolia may be of great importance.

Rome, March 27. All those who practise physic and surgery here have had notice given them to deliver, in the space of fifteen days, to the Sieur Clementi, Notary to the Cardinal Vicar and secretary to the college of physicians, the authorities whereby they exercise their profession; after which a list is to be printed of the names of such as shall be approved of, and fixed up in all the apothecaries shops, that they may not admit of or prepare recipes signed by any other than those included in the catalogue.

Leghorn, March 28. We have just received the disagreeable intelligence from Cadiz that the Register ship was lost on her way to Old Spain from the Havannah. She had on board 500,000 piasters, and 10,000 ounces of gold, for his most Catholic Majesty's account, and about twice as much on account of several merchants. We have not yet been able to learn by what accident this misfortune happened.

There is an uncommon motion amongst the Spanish troops. An army, consisting of 24,000 infantry, and 28 squadrons of horse, is assembled at Valencia; which army, we are informed, is ordered to enter Italy.

The Imperial part of Italy is daily reinforcing with fresh troops, from whence it appears that the House of Austria expects an attack from some quarter.

Hamburgh, April 10. The King of Prussia has ordered 900 baggage waggons, with 6 horses each, to be furnished by his subjects in one month's time

LONDON, April 15.

WE are assured that the Prussian ambassador waited on Lord North to know if the many reports in the several newspapers, relative to his matter, had any foundation in them; to which his Lordship answered, "I was just coming to your Excellency upon the same errand."

It is somewhat strange that two kingdoms should be at the eve of a war, and their Kings and Ministers know nothing of the matter.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has sent the Sheriff of Middlesex the following letter:

From the House of Commons, 7th of April, 1773.

"SIR,

"I am commanded by the House of Commons to acquaint you that you are immediately, upon the receipt of this, to summon the representatives of your county, and boroughs within the same, to attend their service in Parliament on Monday the 29th of this instant (April) the House of Commons intending to proceed with the utmost severity against such of their members as shall then neglect to attend the service of the House; and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this, and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the displeasure of the said House.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
FLETCHER NORTON."

The Sheriff, in pursuance thereof, on Tuesday summoned the several representatives for London, Middlesex, and Westminster, and sent the following letter to the Speaker:

"SIR,

"In consequence of your direction to us, in the name of the House of Commons, we have given the proper notice to

"Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Esquire, representatives of London.

"John Wilkes, Esquire, and John Glynn, Esquire, Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.

"And to Earl Piercy, and Sir Robert Bernard, Baronet, representatives of Westminster.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

RICHARD OLIVER,
WATKIN LEWES, } Sheriffs."

It is reported, at the west end of the town, that on the 26th instant much altercation will happen in a certain assembly, on account of the Sheriffs having summoned Mr. Wilkes, as member for Middlesex, instead of Colonel Lutterell.

Many wages are laid at several coffeehouses in the city respecting Mr. Wilkes's compliance with the Sheriffs summons to attend the House on the above day, whether he will go to the House or not.

The contractors with government for making gunpowder have received orders for delivering 12000 tons of that commodity as follows; 2000 at Sheerness, 4000 at Chatham, and 6000 at Portsmouth magazine.

It is said that the coach tax, which is encreasing every quarter, produceth upwards of 80,000l. per annum.

We hear it is in agitation to bring in a bill this session for taxing all dogs of sport kept within the kingdom of Great Britain, whether hounds, pointers, spaniels, setters, or tarriers, &c. and a bill is now drawing up accordingly; the tax is 10l. on every pack of hounds, indiscriminately respecting the number, and 2l. on every single dog.

It is said that more ships have been sent out on the Senegal trade this year than in any other since Great-Britain became possessed of that place.

Advices from Warsaw mention that two persons of great distinction have lately been seized there by a party of Russian horse, and carried off.

By letters from Madrid we learn that the Prince of Austria is declared Captain General of the Spanish armies.

They write from Vienna that the Turkish ambassador, after having some months past tried in vain to renew the truce between the Emperor and the Porte, had returned home to Constantinople the 27th of March.

Private letters from Paris say that the King of France lies very ill, and that his physicians are of opinion his life is in great danger, as it is imagined that he is in a consumption, brought on him by a violent cold he got by walking in the gardens at Fountainbleau the latter end of last summer.

Advices are received from Constantinople that no less a sum than two millions sterling had been offered by the Porte to prevent a certain northern power from engaging itself in the war between the Turks and Russians,

A person arrived from Brest says that advice is received there from the coast of Guinea that a French slaving ship having been surprized by an insurrection of the Negroes, who murdered most part of the crew, the mate, finding no possibility to escape the like fate, had set fire to the powder room, and blew the vessel up, with upwards of 200 slaves on board.

Yesterday a melancholy accident happened at Mr. Peck's, mercer, at Rotherhithe. His chimney taking fire, he discharged a gun up it, which burst and tore his hand off; and his son, a child about 5 years old, being present, one of the splinters entered his head and killed him on the spot.

A Gentleman remarking to Foote the other day, how much the Scotch had lost their interest in the late election of directors, that there was not *one* in the whole direction, "I am glad of it (says the wit) "for ONE *scabby sheep* spoils the whole flock."

We are informed a bird of a very extraordinary nature has been brought to Europe on board the Nottingham East Indiaman. It is called the Hurcill by the natives of the Coromandel coast, walks upright, and is taller than a middle sized man; the wings extended measure about 15 feet; its colour is a mixture of black and white. Though a bird of prey, and constantly doing great mischief to the Indians, by carrying off their lambs, poultry, &c. they never destroy it, as they, according to their superstitious notions, hold it in a sacred light, imagining that the spirits of the deceased Bramins, by means of the transmigration of souls, inhabit them.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, April 12.

"On Saturday last a melancholy affair happened in this city: Miss Nichols, sister to Mr. Reynolds, attorney of this place, was on Saturday morning last found dead in her bedchamber, with her throat cut. On an inquisition taken before the coroner, it appeared that on the night preceding this affair she appeared rather melancholy, yet took her leave as usual of her niece, who lay with her. Her cries awaked Mr. Reynolds about five in the morning, who came to her room, but finding the door locked, and the child still crying, he broke open the door, and found his sister lying on the floor, with only her shoes off, and dead. It appeared she cut her throat with a small penknife, and at the same time held a chamberpot in her hand to receive the blood, as it contained a great deal. The jury brought in their verdict lunacy."

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, April 7.

"All the ships belonging to the Russian navy, now at Riga and Revel, are fitting out with the utmost dispatch, and all preparations are now openly making for a renewal of the war with the Turks, who are also making the best preparations in their power for a continuance of it. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea is infinitely superior to the Russian, and a very sharp contest for the dominion of that sea is expected. A messenger is just set off for Bucharest, and we hear carries a particular command for M. Obreskow to break up the congress, and return immediately."

The call of the House for the 26th is the general topic of conversation. Some affirm that Lord North insists upon it only to convince the Lower Assembly that they are reprehensible for inattention to their parliamentary duty; others attribute it to the present continental connections, his Lordship wishing to have the concurrence of Parliament to the triple alliance; but to the reality of this alliance very little credit is to be given; for a writer, who seems to have more sense and better information than his neighbours, assures us "That it is well known there is not the least movement on the continent that indicates hostilities; and had there been such, I see no reason (says he) why the people should suppose that we shall interfere at all. The designs of this or that power upon Hanover, had they been as true as they are absolutely false, would not carry a battallion of soldiers from this country. The [Germanic] body, of which that electorate is a part, will never suffer it to be dismembered from it, under the certainty that its fate would, in that case, be a prelude only to the fate of the rest. There is not even the bare possibility of new disturbances at all in any part of Europe; and, adds he, as for the story of an alliance between us and the House of Bourbon, the very idea of it is too ridiculous to enter into the head of any man of common sense and information."

It is said that Mr. Wilkes will certainly go to the House of Commons on Monday the 26th instant to demand his seat.

It is reported that the answer of the Sheriffs of London to the Speaker of the House of Commons has thrown the Ministry into a great perplexity. The Premier has already consulted Lord Mansfield and Fletcher Norton on the subject. The dilemma of

administration is this: If the House takes notice of the Sheriffs summoning John Wilkes, Esquire, instead of Colonel Luttrell, it will be again reviving and agitating the old disagreeable question, and raising a fresh ferment in the nation; and if the House does not take notice of the Sheriffs conduct, it will be a matter of triumph to the patriots; in that it will be tacitly acknowledging that John Wilkes, Esquire, is the representative of Middlesex, notwithstanding any former declaration to the contrary.

If the doorkeepers of a certain House should refuse to admit Mr. Wilkes on the 26th instant, Mr. Edmund Burke, it is said, declares that he will move the House, not only to dismiss them from their employment, but also to commit them to Newgate, for daring to offer so gross an insult to a member of that House.

Yesterday a bet of a thousand guineas was laid at a coffeehouse, near St. James's, that the Duke of Grafton will be appointed First Lord of the Admiralty before Christmas next.

A complaint is preparing to be laid before an august assembly, by the officers and soldiers concerned in the taking of Pondicherry, and other forts in the East Indies, last war, relative to a great quantity of warlike stores, as cannon, ammunition, &c. which the captors, on embarking for the expedition against Manilla, entrusted in the hands of the servants of a great trading company. The property, it is asserted, was valued at 365,000l. but the trustees pretended to have sold it for 30,000l. which sum they offered to the King's troops, who refused to accept it.

A correspondent informs us that, in the late conferences with Count M—— and our Ministry, the former, amongst a number of other arguments to break off the *triple alliance*, urged his master's being a *blood* relation of his Majesty. Upon which Lord Sandwich wittily remarked, "That must certainly be a mistake; for that his master proved himself rather a *bloody* relation the war before last."

A report is prevalent that the Prince of Brunswick is soon expected here on some affairs of great moment.

It is said that, in consequence of our new alliance with France, the duties on French wines will be so much lessened as to render them as cheap as Port wine.

Letters from Stockholm say that the Swedish fleet, now fit to put to sea, amounts to 27 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

Some advices of great importance are said to have been received this week from the Leeward Islands.

Four sail of the line, and one frigate, have received orders to sail forthwith for the West Indies.

We hear that, since the declaration of Parliament, that it was not in their power to lessen the exorbitant price of provisions, or to give any relief to the distresses of the necessitous poor, the Premier is much more apprehensive of danger from mobs than from any other quarter whatsoever.

It is computed that the late war with the Charibs on the island of St. Vincent has cost this kingdom three hundred thousand pounds sterling, besides the loss of twelve hundred lives.

A Great Personage has ordered an allowance out of her privy purse, of 600l. a year, to a certain capital singer, who is to sing at her concerts, and at no other place.

Yesterday five guineas were given for a pint of green peas in Covent Garden market.

There are in Newgate now 47 for capital offences, and 105 for single felony and petit larcenies, which is reckoned the greatest number of prisoners that has been to be tried for some years.

ANECDOTE of Miss LINLEY.

On the first treaty of marriage between Miss Linley and Mr. Sheridan (which was finally concluded last Tuesday) the father of the young Lady insisted, as a preliminary, that the 3000l. obtained of Sir T. Long, for his non-performance of a contract of marriage, should be previously given up to him, which Mr. Sheridan readily consented to. A few days, however, before the marriage day, the father, finding young Sheridan attached to his daughter on no other principles than those of affection, waited on him, and told him he had another condition of a pecuniary nature to settle with him before the marriage. Sheridan told him nothing of that nature should ever obstruct his happiness. "Why, then, says the father, the condition I have to make to you is, to take this 3000l. as the propereft person I know upon earth to receive it."

April 20. Tomorrow the House of Commons will meet for the further dispatch of business.

Last night a messenger was sent off from St. James's with dispatches for the Hague, and for the court of Berlin.

The King of Prussia has issued orders for the immediate raising of six regiments of infantry, consisting of 15 battalions, in his new acquired dominions in Poland.

We hear that the garrisons in the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, &c. are ordered to be considerably augmented.

A large train of artillery is now preparing to be shipped off for the island of Jamaica.

Letters from the south of France mention the most flattering appearances of a very plentiful vintage.

It is certain since the distillery in Sweden has been prohibited the use of grain, it is proved that potatoes from an acre of land has furnished more spirits than from an acre of barley.

This day a great patriot sent a most spirited letter to the speaker of a great assembly, complaining of the violation of the rights of election, and assigning very powerful reasons for his non-attendance on Monday next.

It is now said, with some degree of certainty, that the Parliament will be prorogued the latter end of next month.

We hear the lottery for the present year is calculated to raise 600,000l. There are to be 60,000 tickets, and there are not to be three blanks to a prize.

We are assured that no person or persons have any bad apprehensions about Mr. Wilkes making his appearance in the House of Commons, but himself and those who sat him upon this piece of folly. The patriot was sunk up to the neck and shoulders in obscurity, and this alarm is given to prevent his sinking over head and ears.

Mr. Wilkes will certainly not appear in the lobby of the House of Commons upon the 26th, as it will not answer any purpose but to raise a mob and a disturbance. Mr. Wilkes will properly address the House, and give such reasons for his conduct as will disconcert the Commons, and raise him in the estimation of the people, as a real patriot of his country.

Matters are said to be now in a right train for accommodating the disagreements between the courts of Berlin and London, in a manner equally advantageous and satisfactory to both parties.

An arret is published at Paris, by which all locksmiths, and persons working in iron, are forbidden to make any utensil whatever serving for the coinage of money, or of which the use is not known to them; unless they have obtained a legal permission, on pain of being punished with death, as accomplices in coining.

It is amazing what a prospect of plenty is every where visible in the several counties, the effects of the late salutary showers. Provisions are beginning to decrease in price; hay is reduced from 5l. to 3l. a load, and oats from 1l. 5s. to 15s. a quarter. This favourable interposition of Providence has saved our Parliament a part of that disgrace which was falling heavily upon them, for not reducing the prices of provisions, by leaving them little or nothing to do in it.

A few days since an apothecary in Southwark was served with a Judge's warrant for administering certain drugs to a female patient, in order to procure abortion.

We hear from Derby that last week one William Bradley, of Moltock, sold his wife at Wirksworth market, for two guineas and a silver watch, to George Ward of the same place, and delivered her in a halter at the market cross, paying a sixpence for toll. The above couple had been married eighteen years.

Monday se'nnight, about twelve o'clock, a fray happened between Alexander English, of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, Esquire, and Samuel Powell, late of Cork, grocer, when unfortunately the latter received a thrust with a sword, of which he immediately died. Mr. English was secured and lodged in the city gaol on Tuesday morning, and at noon the coroner's inquest sat on the body of the deceased and brought in their verdict "that Mr. Powell died of the wound he received from Mr. English." On Tuesday evening Mr. English was admitted to bail.

On Tuesday a considerable farmer in the county of Norfolk was committed to the castle, being charged with the stealing of seven sheep.

Last night, during the confusion at Covent Garden theatre, the Lady of Noble Leiscett, Esquire, lost her shoes, in which were a pair of stone buckles worth 60l.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, March 27.

"There are now fitting out at this place five ships from 10 to 50 guns, three frigates, two of 30, and one of 36, two sloops of war, and several transports from 150 to 600 tons burthen. This fleet, we are informed, is to take on board six regiments of foot, and is designed for the French settlements in the East Indies, the troops are to be put in garrisons, the transports are to remain as trading ships in the country, and the ships of war are to form a fleet for the protection of trade. It is expected they will sail the latter end of next month."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, April 13.

"Clifford's creditors have held a meeting, when 15 per cent. down and 10 per cent. in six months, was offered, and a few have signed. His house is sold for 97,000 florins.

"It is reported this day that the States have resolved on an augmentation of 12,000 men, which, if really true, is very extraordinary."

The father of the Maid of Bath has given young Sheridan 1000l. with his daughter, and settled another on her children, if any should be born. This sort of liberality may be called profuseness; but when it is considered that within these few years, Miss Linley has gained her father near *ten thousand pounds*, it will not probably be termed *extravagant* generosity.

Much conjecture is hazarded on the subject of the Sheriffs reply to the Speaker's imperious mandate; the cause was as uncommon as the effect. The Speaker's letter breathed a dictatorial, arrogant air; the Sheriffs answer a firm, manly spirit of freedom. The matter must necessarily terminate in smoke or blaze. The House will seriously take it up, or they will not in any shape notice it. If the first, the ember of patriotism rekindles: If the latter, the House confirms the idea of their meriting silent contempt.

We hear from a correspondent in Ireland that a bill will positively be brought in, at the next meeting of the Irish Parliament, to prevent the further emigration of the inhabitants of that kingdom into foreign parts. The North of Ireland will be soon destitute of people, it is feared, if some means is not speedily made use of to hinder them from going away; within these three years more than nine hundred families have embarked from thence for America. It is a great pity these staunch and industrious protestants are not encouraged by government to stay in their own country, which is by far the most flourishing province in Ireland, and, in case of need, the only people the Crown can confide in, or receive any assistance from. Not long since they could raise thirty thousand effective men upon an emergency, with hearts, as well as hands, for the service of their country.

Thursday night one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the secretary's office, with dispatches from Madrid, which are said to bring an account that the King of Spain had signed a treaty of alliance between France and England. And the same night another messenger arrived from Holland, with advice that the Dutch refused entering into the said treaty, being determined to stand neuter.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 19.

"Mr. Bankes, celebrated for his voyage to the South Seas, together with the Honourable Charles Greville, second son to the Earl of Warwick, are arrived at Rotterdam, and have assisted at an assembly of the Batavian society, who have conferred on them the title of correspondents. The former of them proposing to undertake a voyage towards the Arctic Pole, to make discoveries, has already waited on the most considerable merchants and navigators, to desire them to communicate to him such discoveries and observations as have been made by them as far as the 84th degree north latitude; and has promised, in return, to communicate to them all such discoveries as shall be made by him in the course of his enterprize."

It is again reported, at the west end of the town, that the Queen of Denmark is really expected in London about the middle of the ensuing summer, but that her Majesty will only come upon a visit for a few months.

We hear that above a thousand letters have lately arrived from the East Indies, some of which bring news not very agreeable.

April 20. The alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, is now confirmed to be in great forwardness. The principal *ostensible* object it provides for is no more, we hear, than a reciprocal guaranty of certain dominions belonging to the respective contracting powers, which is, in fact, a tacit avowal of an alliance, as a counterbalance against the formidable and alarming combination of the three northern powers.

It has been asserted in several of the papers that the town of Dantzic had surrendered to the King of Prussia; but we can assure the public that this assertion is totally void of foundation. With equal truth we can assure the public that the King has not permitted, much less advised, to make a separate agreement with the King of Prussia; and the Magistracy of Dantzic neither have, nor ever will, consider their interests as separate from those of Poland in general. These assertions probably originated in the cabinet of Potzdam, from whence other agents are dispersed into Poland, to persuade people that all their misfortunes are owing to the obstinate refusal of the King of Poland on this very article. By the former assertions the court of Berlin hopes to take off the attention of the maritime powers to the fate of Dantzic; by the latter, to induce the Poles to force the King to sign a treaty, that is to deprive him of commerce, revenues, and honour.

In consequence of continuing the bounty granted by government for shipping employed in the Greenland fishery, twenty six ships have been fitted out this season, and sailed for the north of London only, the consumption of oil being of late greatly encreased in and about this metropolis.

By a letter received on Saturday from a Gentleman at St. Petersburgh, we are informed of the death of General Romanzow, and that her Imperial Majesty has appointed General Rinlinger to command the army in his room, with a pension of 32,000 roubles per annum.

Letters from French Compte inform us that the town of Rosiere in that province has been entirely consumed by fire.

It is strongly reported that the Reverend Doctor Wilson has cancelled a will in which he had left a popular Alderman 25,000l. and has since bequeathed his whole fortune to his relations. It is added that the Doctor is going to a rural retreat near Bath, with a design of spending the remainder of his days.

On Monday a young Lady, ward to a Nobleman near Portman square, set off on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland, with a Mulatto Gentleman, possessed of a large estate in the island of Tobago. The Lady's fortune, left by a grandmother, to possess on the day of age, or marriage, is said to be near 40,000l.

The late Mr. Devereux Bowley, one of the people called Quakers, has left by will 6000l. to the London hospital; 6000l. to the Quakers charity school, Clerkenwell; 3000l. to St. Luke's hospital; 1000l. to St. Thomas's; and 500l. to each of the Quakers meetings in London; besides many small legacies.

It is very confidently and publicly reported in several coffeehouses at the west end of the town, that his Prussian Majesty was filing off a very large body of troops in appearance towards the confines of Hanover. Their destination is supposed to be against Osnaburgh; they are to be commanded, it is said, by the hereditary Prince of Brunswick; if so, one would think he would hardly commit hostilities against his brother's dominions, however chagrined he may be for his disappointment, viz. of being Generalissimo of the Hanoverian forces: Be it as it may, in fourteen days or three weeks at farthest, we may expect the mask will be taken off by all parties, and their designs no longer a mystery.

Though the Dutch have declared neutrality, certain it is, that they have rendered many SECRET SERVICES to the King of Prussia, and intend so to do.

April 22. Lord North did not come yesterday from St. James's to the House of Commons till near four o'clock. As soon as his Lordship arrived, the Speaker rose, and acquainted the House that he had received a letter from the Sheriffs of Middlesex signed "Richard Oliver and Watkin Lewes," in answer to a circular letter he had written to them by order of the House; that he had the purport of their answer in a note, which he had in his hand, which was, "that they had summoned John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esquires, as Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex;" that he would read it, if the House pleased, but that he imagined there was no occasion for so doing, as it had been already very *faithfully* copied in all the newspapers. At the instant the Speaker had done, his Lordship called for the order of the day, and no person rising to speak on either side, no further notice was taken of the affair.

Orders were yesterday given for equipping, with all possible dispatch, sixteen ships of the line, and four frigates. They are to be commanded by three Admirals; Lord Howe is one. The approach of war is now so strongly confirmed from all quarters, that the creatures of the court can no longer deny it. France has been peparing these four months, and, till within these few days, has lulled us into a fatal security of neutrality. Can we be neuter, and behold their fleets riding in the Baltic and Mediterranean? The quay at Dunkirk is nearly finished; her coasts are filled with warlike stores and men. In a word, her object in the north is to support Sweden against Denmark and Russia; and in the Mediterranean, to support the Turks against Russia and the Emperor; and we have not only hitherto been the dupes of this accursed policy, but are, so long as France pleases, to continue in this dark and blundering situation, unless the flames of war alarm us to a just sense of our folly and danger. The plan laid down, and now pursuing by France, will inevitably draw every nation in Europe into the war; and we, from being the great umpire in such disputes, are sunk to the low state of tools to France, acting, by a second or third hand, under French councils. The King of Prussia's claims, on the mouth of the Vistula, will prove fatal to our Baltic trade; the state of Ireland will prove fatal to the linen manufacture; the fate of the East India company, and of all public and private credit, in England, will prove fatal to our manufactures at home. The people will, and they do, daily, in great numbers, emigrate to America.

Kilkenny, April 7. What a divine blessing is wealth, when employed in acts of humanity, generosity and benevolence! This is exemplified by a noble disposition of heart in George Agar, of Ringwood, Esquire, who, on coming of age, in tender commiseration to the distress of the times, forgave his tenants this year above a thousand pounds sterling.

Dublin, April 12. The number of ships, and their tonnage, that sailed with passengers from the North of Ireland for North America, in the two last years, amounted to 62 ships, and 17,350 tons. It may be supposed, on a moderate computation, that the number of passengers was equal to the tons. The greatest part of these emigrants paid their passage, which, at 3l. 10s. each, amounted to 60,725l. most of them people employed in the linen manufacture, or farmers, and of some property, which they turned into money, and carried with them: In evidence of this, it was computed that one ship, last year, had no less than 4000l. in specie on board.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 17.

On Monday evening last died, after a very tedious illness, Miss JUDITH STITH, of this city. Providence, which bestowed on her an handsome fortune, blessed her also with a heart capable of applying it to the noblest purposes, that of wiping away the tear of virtuous indigence, and alleviating the distresses of the wretched. Her relatives and acquaintances, while they rejoice at her escape from pain and sickness to the glorious regions of immortality, mourn the amiable, the sensible friend; and those who have been assisted by her benevolence must always pay the tribute of honest gratitude to her memory, which is rendered respectable from the many virtues she possessed.

On Saturday last the Reverend Mr. JOHN BRACKEN was chosen Rector of Bruton parish.

The Bowman, Captain Taylor, from Glasgow, is arrived in James river in six weeks.

A large snow, ——— Hunter, master, bound from Virginia to Glasgow, was lost on the Mizen Head in April last, and every person on board perished.

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *Esquire*,
TREASURER *of* VIRGINIA.

SIR,

IF I underwent any pangs before I was delivered of my GIGANTIC OFFSPRING, it is certainly incumbent upon me to return you my most sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you undertook the office of MIDWIFE: For I assure you that some of the most respectable inhabitants of this colony can testify that my last letter was written several months ago; and nothing but a regard to my own reputation at last induced me to commit it to the press.

Far be it from me to make the smallest attempt to restrain freedom of debate. This liberty is the grand object of my wishes. As long as I breathe I will maintain it; but shall always be ready "to make every reasonable allowance for unguarded expressions which may escape a Gentleman in the warmth of debate;" yet if such expressions have a tendency to destroy my reputation, I have a right to demand an explanation. Had you, in the present case, contented yourself with acknowledging your error, the matter would have ended. But so far from performing this act of justice, or attempting to prove the truth of the charge you brought against me, or invalidating the arguments or authorities I produce in my vindication, because I will not tamely suffer you to injure me in the esteem of others, you accuse me of a breach of decorum. With what propriety let the public determine.

I am really obliged to you for the trouble you have given yourself in transcribing the obnoxious passage of my first letter. I thought the substance of it sufficient; you think it extremely indecent. Why, then, do you not shew wherein the indecency of it consists? Take it as it stands, I subscribe to it as a Clergyman and a philosopher. In one part of your letter you say few would justify Mr. Locke's principles of toleration in every extreme, and afterwards proceed to point out *one* in which you dissent from him. But this, let me tell you, is the foundation upon which the whole building rests: For if the Civil Magistrate have a right to prohibit the preaching of * *any speculative opinion*, he has a right to prohibit the preaching of *all speculative opinions*. † "The end of civil society (says Bishop Warburton) is no other than security to the TEMPORAL LIBERTY AND PROPERTY OF MAN." Again, "The great but *spurious* rival of this end, the SALVATION OF SOULS, belongs to the other division," RELIGION. And the only doctrines which he allows to come within the province of the Civil Magistrate are (take his own words) ‡ "the three fundamental principles of natural religion, THE BEING OF A GOD; HIS PROVIDENCE OVER HUMAN AFFAIRS; and the NATURAL ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE OF MORAL GOOD AND EVIL; and these not as they promote our *future*, but our present happiness." Now wherein have I differed from his Lordship? He, as well as myself, considers the belief of christianity as no necessary qualification for a CIVIL TOLERATION; and the only question in debate is, whether my maintaining this principle does justly subject me to the imputation of setting the christian religion at nought? For once, Sir, lay aside railing, and let us canvass the affair of toleration with the coolness of the philosopher, and the liberality of the Gentleman

You reflect upon me for writing upon matters foreign to my profession; but you little consider that Robertson, Tucker, Hurd, Mason, Watson, Burn, and many other Gentlemen of distinguished abilities, must fall under the same censure. The duties of a man's profession ought to constitute his principal employment. But this is the first time I ever heard that it was unlawful for a Clergyman to devote his leisure hours to any liberal study, or to publish the result of his researches. However, the doctrine of toleration I ever shall consider as a principal part of my profession; and to illustrate, defend, and propagate it, I think myself under the strictest obligations.

You are mistaken in your opinion that Mr. Locke's case "of a number of christians going into a Pagan country, &c." is the foundation of his argument in favour of toleration: For this particular case is only an hypothetical argument to explain his general doctrine, which rests upon a much broader foundation, THE NATURAL AND UNALIENABLE RIGHTS OF HUMAN NATURE.

Whether the moral law were imperfect or not till the coming of Christ makes no part of our dispute. No candid reader can be unwilling to grant that by *the obligations of morality* I must mean that collection of moral precepts which has received the sanction of reason in her present improved state.

All you have said about charity schools, missions, &c. are nothing more than what are stiled by logicians argumenta ad invidiam. They are calculated to make upon the populace ill impressions of a man who has as exalted an idea of the excellence of revelation as yourself, but never will have any weight with men of understanding: For I most heartily agree with you (and consistently with my own notion of toleration) "that it is the bounden duty of every Minister of Jesus, by every *reasonable* and *persuasive* method, to propagate his religion to the utmost limits of the earth."

I congratulate our country upon your holding the office of her Treasurer. Your diligence, your circumspection, your integrity, give you a just claim to her applause. I am only concerned that you should bring yourself into disputes about subjects to which it does not appear you have paid the minutest degree of attention. The consequence of such a conduct must ever be an involved diction, and confused argumentation.

I pass over your reflections upon me as an *adventurer*. When the spectre of heresy ceases to haunt you, I am convinced you will be the first to condemn them. In the mean time I will endeavour to merit the continuance of those marks of respect with which I have been favoured ever since my arrival into this colony, and to convince her inhabitants that my designs are as pure and disinterested as your own. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HOADLEIANUS.

* *By any speculative opinion* I mean such as do not contradict the being of a God, his providence, and the laws of morality.

† See alliance, 4th edit. page 30.

‡ Page 36.

TAKEN up, in Mecklenburg, a small brown cow, marked with a crop and hole in the left ear, and a swallowfork in the right., Posted, and appraised to 2l. THOMAS PINSON.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Fairfax courthouse, on the third Monday in July next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract of 190 acres of LAND, on the north run of Pohick, formerly the property of Richard Steerman, by him sold to Mr. Joseph Watson, who mortgaged it to Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for selling the same. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of FAIRFAX.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Frederick courthouse, on the first Tuesday in August next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND, to wit, 181 acres on the drains of Opekan, in Frederick county, formerly the property of Jonathan Lupton; also 200 acres, formerly Odle's, about 10 miles from Winchester, adjoining to the lands of Joseph Smith, Spur, and Robert Rutherford; also 400 acres, on both sides of Back creek, in said county, formerly Richard Neal's. These several tracts were mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of FREDERICK.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Dunmore courthouse, on the 4th Tuesday in July next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, 250 acres of LAND, about two miles from Woodstock, adjoining the lands of Samuel Bailey, formerly the property of Capt. Burr Harrison; also a tenement in said town, now in good repair, in possession of a tenant at will, together with a ten acre lot thereto belonging, as a common. These lands were mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of DUNMORE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Hampshire courthouse, on the second Tuesday in September next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND in that county, to wit, 800 acres on the north branch of Potowmack, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland; 400 acres on George Andis's mill run, adjoining Andis's land; both tracts being mortgaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

The SHERIFF of HAMPSHIRE.

AMELIA, June 7, 1773.

WHEREAS we the subscribers executed a bond to Mr. Francis Peyton, of Loudoun county, for the sum of ten pounds two shillings and sixpence, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment thereof, as it will not be paid.

ROBERT HUDSON.
DAVID LUDBURY.

JOHN SCOTT having petitioned the Governor and Council for a grant of 295 acres of land in the county of Albemarle, on the north side of the Fluvanna river, on both sides of Milldam and Rocky creeks, in the same county, which land was surveyed on the 21st day of April, 1755, for one John Driver, and it appearing to the board that since that survey was made the said Driver departed this Life intestate, without leaving any heir or widow in this country, and without having returned his survey into the Secretary's Office, and paid the usual right money and patent fees, as the rules of government require; this is therefore to give notice that if no person appear to claim and prove him or herself intitled to the said Driver's survey before the end of December next, that the said Land will be then granted to the above named petitioner.

JOHN BLAIR, Cl. Con.

YORK TOWN, June 9th, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons, who were indebted to him, will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FOUR MILE CREEK, June 10, 1773.

Just imported, and to be SOLD upon the lowest terms for short payments,

A QUANTITY of Lisbon WINE, RAISINS, ALMONDS, LEMONS, &c. Any orders will be thankfully received, and duly complied with, by ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this colony for a few months.

JACOB BRUCE.

AMELIA, June 8, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony the 1ſt of July next. In my abſence my buſineſs will be tranſacted by John Pride. EDWARD BOOKER.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Culpeper county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon John Jacob Schloſſer to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and Phillip Jacob Ireon by James Chriſtie, Herman Meyer, and Chriſtian Meyer, of the city of London; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamſburg, the ſixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Culpeper county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon James Chriſtie, Herman Meyer, and Chriſtian Meyer, of the city of London, John Jacob Schloſſer, and Robert Chriſtie, of the province of Maryland, to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt them and others by Thomas Conn; and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. each; and have then there this writ. Witneſs John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamſburg, the ſixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Hampſhire county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon Luke Collins to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax by Samuel Pritchard; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamſburg, the ſixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a white ſleabiten mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, paces naturally, and branded on the near ſhoulder H. C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 5s. ISHAM THOMPSON, junior.

WHEREAS the woman that I married ſome years ago, named MARTHA BURTON, has extravagantly run me in debt, without my knowledge thereof, I hereby acquaint the public that I will not pay any debts that ſhe has contracted, and do hereby forewarn all perſons from crediting her in future on my account. JOSEPH WARD.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, now living in Berkeley county, purchaſed from David White a tract of land, for which he paſſed to ſaid White four bonds, and the ſaid White has removed out of the colony, without executing any conveyance for the ſaid land, theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, as no part of them will be paid until the ſaid White returns, and makes proper conveyance of the ſaid land.

WILLIAM WITHERS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Auguſta, on Walker's creek, a ſervant man named ARTHUR BUNN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and well ſet; had on an old hat, an old light blue coat and waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen trouſers, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, if in this colony, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if out of it the above reward of TEN POUNDS.

ROBERT WALLACE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Amelia, on the 25th of May, a middle ſized Negro man ſlave, who ſays his name is PETER, but cannot, or will not, tell his maſter's name, is very black, has a large lump on the left ſide of his head, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh; has on an oznabrig ſhirt, Negro cotton waiſtcoat, breeches, and jumps, a pair of ſhoes, old watered hoſe, and a felt hat; his breeches are patched with linſey woolſey. Whoever claims the ſaid ſlave is deſired to apply to JOHN HOWSON.

TAKEN up, in Fairfax, a white heifer, about 4 years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left, with half the under part cut off, with four red ſpots on the right ſide of her neck, and one on the left, her ears, cheeks, and the root of her tail red. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s. WILLIAM TURNER.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from Mr. John Page's, in Glouceſter, a bright bay horſe, upwards of 13 hands high, with a roach mane and ſhort tail, a blaze in his face, a mealy noſe, and a piece cut out of one ear. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to me in Williamſburg, or Mr. Vaughan in Glouceſter town, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN SORRELL.

ON Saturday the third day of July next will be LET, purſuant to an order of the veſtry of Newport pariſh, the building of a brick church, at the place where Warrickſqueak Bay church now ſtands, in Iſle of Wight county, ſixty ſix by forty feet. A plan of the ſame may be ſeen, and further particulars known by applying to

ROBERT BURWELL,
RICHARD HARDY,
JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in York county, a brindled cow and calf, with a crop in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork in the left. DAVID BROOK.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock with three dots, has three white feet, and ſome ſaddle ſpots, a large ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, and a grey mane and tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. ROBERT MUNFORD, ſen.

TAKEN up, in Eſſex, a ſorrel horſe, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, about 4 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, is undocked, though ſome of the hairs appear to have been cut off under his tail, which are nearly grown out again, and has a hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, near Newcaſtle, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. ZACHARIAH FRANCES.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the VIRGINIA, Capt. ESTEN, and to be SOLD, at my ſhop in Williamſburg,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

CHYMICAL and GALENICAL; alſo fine ſallad oil, pickles, ſpices, currans, prunes, figs, gold and ſilver leaf, ivory ſyringes, toothbruſhes, and lancets; a great variety of patent medicines, as Doctor Norris's antimonial drops, Keyſer's pills, James's fever powders, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

*** I am in want of an apprentice for ſix or ſeven years, who muſt have a tolerable education, and be well diſpoſed. A premium will be expected.

W. P.

On Monday the 19th of July next, being Fairfax court day, will be SOLD, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the higheſt bidder, at Alexandria, in purſuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax,

TWO third parts and the reverſion of the other third (expectant upon a life) of a LOT of LAND, ſituate in the ſaid town, whereof William Sewell, lately deceaſed, was ſeized. Nine months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, and approved ſecurity. HENRY GUNNELL, Sheriff.

To be LET, to the loweſt bidder, at St Peter's church, in New Kent county, on Wedneſday the 23d day of June, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

SOME conſiderable REPAIRS to be made to the CHURCH and STEEPLE Bond and ſecurity will be required of the undertaker. About SIXTY POUNDS will be paid him in October next, and the balance in June 1774.

FOSTER WEBB,
JOHN ARMISTEAD,
WILLIAM CLAYTON,
ROBERT BOWIS,
WILLIAM MASSIE.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſhortly.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

I SHALL attend at Alexandria, on the court day in June next, to diſpoſe of two tracts of LAND in that county, for ready money, or bills of exchange: One of which contains upwards of 1100 acres, lies on Four Mile Run, adjoining to Col. Carlyle's mill, about four miles from Alexandria; the ſoil is equal to any in that neighbourhood, and needs no recommendation, and, I am told, will admit of as conſtant a water mill as any on this ſide of the Ridge. The other tract contains 1159 acres, lies on the waters of Pohick, about five miles from Colcheſter, and the ſame diſtance from Pohick warehouſe. I am informed it is common foreſt land, but for pine and oak timber it is ſaid to equal any in the county. A good title will be made at the ſale.—The foregoing makes it unneceſſary to ſay I am not one of the happy few who are not in great want of caſh: I muſt, therefore, earneſtly requeſt thoſe indebted to me, either on my own, or father's eſtate account, to make payment in time, to prevent further ſales of my eſtate, or expence to themſelves. JAMES MERCER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title.

THOMAS LOMAX.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Amelia county a Negro woman who ſays her name is SUKEY, but will not, or cannot, tell her maſter's name; ſhe is a ſlim wench, and ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, her ſhift is of rolls, and her out dreſs Virginia cloth. The owner is deſired to apply to

JOHN HOWSON, goaler.

TAKEN up, in Henrico, a young red brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s. JOHN MARKES.

TAKEN up three hogs, marked as follows: A ſow with a crop and hole in each ear, two barrows with a crop and nick in the upper part of the right ear, and a ſlit in the left.

WILLIAM NEW.

Choice MADEIRA WINE,

A FEW CASES OF CLARET,
BARBADOS RUM, BRANDY,
RAISINS, AND MAHOGANY,
SOLD BY *PREESON BOWDOIN*,
IN NORFOLK. tf

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at preſent occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north ſide of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houſes upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; alſo the public ſtorehouſe at the ſame place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

John Upſhaw, and John Rennolds, plaintiffs, againſt
John Bland, late of London, merchant, John Bland, junior, and Meſſ. Field and Call, defendants, } in chancery.

THE defendant John Bland being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid Bland in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant John Bland do appear here on the 1ſt day of next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Martin's Brandon, in the county of Prince George, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

Arthur Edie, and James Laird, of London, merchants and partners, plaintiffs, againſt
Robert Jardine, late of London, merchant, and George Mitchell, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant Robert being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid Robert in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant Robert do appear here on the 1ſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. George, in the county of Spotſylvania, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1773.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.

A COURIER has juſt arrived here expreſs from Oſman Effendi, and the reſt of the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries at Bucharest, with advices that the Ruſſian Miniſter, M. Obreſkow, had given them information that he expected to receive orders from the Empreſs, his miſtreſs, to break up the congreſs without concluding a truce, and that in the mean time he found himſelf under a neceſſity of diſcontinuing the negociations. On the receipt of theſe advices the divan was immediately aſſembled, and the Engliſh, Poliſh, and Dutch ambaſſadors, were ordered to attend. Their conſultations are not publicly known; but as ſoon as the divan broke up another courier was diſpatched with a ſtrong guard of horſe to Buchareſt.

Baſtia, in Corſica, March 15. The Supreme Council of this iſland have juſt iſſued an arret, which forbids the maſters of coffeehouſes, eatinghouſes, billiard-tables, &c. to ſuffer the playing at any game of hazard, under the penalty of a thouſand livres, and of having their houſes ſhut up for three months; and in caſe of a ſecond offence, they incur a double penalty, and are to be corporally puniſhed. The players are liable to the ſame penalties; and all notes, promiſes, obligations, acts, and contracts, on account of gaming, are annulled.

Hague, April 9. According to the letters from Vienna, the engineers which were ſent by that court into Poland, to regulate and put in order the boundaries of the provinces in that kingdom which fell to the lot of the Houſe of Auſtria, are returned, and have reported that the towns of Cracovia and Kaminiec are abſolutely neceſſary to protect their territories; in conſequence of which it is imagined thoſe two places will ſoon be taken poſſeſſion of by the Imperial troops.

The amount of the loſſes the Biſhop of Cracow has ſuffered during the troubles in Poland, an account of which he intends to lay before the approaching diet, is, we hear, no leſs than twelve millions of Poliſh florins.

We learn from Amſterdam that proper perſons are appointed, and are now actually employed in ſettling the affairs of the houſe of Meſſ. Clifford and ſon, who failed ſome time ago. It appears that the paſſive debts of that houſe amount to 4,200,000 florins, and the active debts to no more than a quarter of that ſum, 1,050,000 florins. It is ſaid that the creditors have been offered 25 per cent. for their debts, but that they have refuſed to accept it.

Altona, April 6. A tradeſman at Copenhagen, who had a very large family, being unſucceſsful in buſineſs, and reduced to the greateſt ſtraits, took the reſolution to put an end to his exiſtence, and had even gone ſo far as to fix an halter round his neck. A thought, however, ſtruck him, that he would defer the fatal deed till he had tried his fortune in the lottery at Copenhagen; he accordingly with great difficulty procured the money to purchaſe a ticket, which luckily came up a prize that entitles him to 21,000 rix dollars, by which he will be enabled to clear himſelf in the world, carry on his buſineſs with ſucceſs, and, as he ſays, leave him ſuch in hand as will prevent his forming any deſperate reſolutions for the future.

Paris, April 9. They are arming at Toulon two veſſels of the line, and eight frigates, the command of which are to be given to Count d'Eſtaing; he is to have under him M. de Chabert. This ſquadron is intended to protect the French navigation in the Archipelago.

LONDON, April 20.

EUROPE is threatened with a general conflagration this ſummer. Our court vainly hope they ſhall eſcape it. For this purpoſe an alliance with France is made. France means war, and by the very means our Miniſters take to avoid it they will be precipitated into it. France intends to compel Ruſſia to accept of the Ottoman terms of peace. She will this ſummer ſend a fleet into the Baltic to attack Ruſſia, and our Miniſter at Verſailles has declared "that we ſhall take no umbrage at it, nor ſend a fleet after it." The private correſpondence of the infamous connection, ſubſiſting at this moment between France and England, has been managed by Monſieur de M——t, the creature of Madam Barre, and the maſter of Duc d'Aiguillon. He was here ſome weeks ago, under the pretence of ſeeing a few places of diverſion. He ſaw none of them, and he is coming again.

There died laſt month in Switzerland two twin brothers, aged 81 years. They were born at 8 hours diſtance from each other, and died about the ſame time. They married on the ſame day; but what was moſt extraordinary, their way of thinking and acting was the ſame, and one never was afflicted with an illneſs that the other did not encounter a few hours after. One has left 8 children, and the other 43 children and grandchildren, all males.

They write from St. Maloes that ſuch quantities of American corn have arrived there lately, that the Magiſtrates had put a ſtop to the importation, on account of its draining away all the ſpecie, the cargoes being paid for in coin.

About three weeks ago eleven Gentlemen met at one of the inns at Salt Hill, upon turnpike buſineſs, where they dined; a few days after moſt of them were ſeized with a pain in their ſtomach and bowels, and five of the number are ſince dead, within a day or two of each other, viz. Walpole Eyre, Eſquire, of Eaſt Burnham, Bucks, Capt. Needham, of Datchet, Henry Iſherwood, Eſquire, and Mr. Benwell, of Windſor, and the ſurveyor of the roads; the Honourable Murray O'Brien (one of the company) continues very ill. As they were all moderate drinkers, it is ſuppoſed the malady muſt be occaſioned by ſome of the victuals being dreſſed in copper utenſils not well tinned, which is known to be a ſlow poiſon to the bowels, &c.

The cauſe of the above melancholy affair is not certainly known, but is generally ſuppoſed to have been effected by the wine which they drank, as Capt. Salter, who drank nothing but punch, felt no bad effect, and Mr. Cheſhire, who drank very little wine, is ſince perfectly recovered.

Extract of a letter from Dantzic, March 22.

"Our Magiſtrates have received advice that the Miniſters of the two maritime powers at Peterſburgh have made very ſtrenuous repreſentations to that court to induce it to intercede with the King of Pruſſia in favour of this city, ſo that affairs reſpecting trade might be upon the old footing; but whether the court of Peterſburgh thinks her interceſſion would not avail, or whatever motives ſhe may have, ſhe doth not chuſe to interfere. We are, therefore, ſtill in the ſame diſagreeable and uncertain ſituation, in regard to our trade and navigation; and, to compleat our misfortunes, the Pruſſians are hard at work upon the new canal of Bromberg, which is to unite the Viſtula and the Oder, and by which they are to carry on the trade between Poland and the dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, whoſe troops, as they advance in Great Poland, it is ſaid, will ſeize upon all the palatinate of Peſen, Kaliſch, &c."

The King of Pruſſia has iſſued orders for the immediate raiſing of ſix regiments of infantry, conſiſting of 15 battallions, in his new acquired dominions in Poland.

A letter from Paris, dated April 16, ſays, "As the Miniſtry had reſolved that in order to exerciſe our marine there ſhould be every year a ſquadron deſtined to make evolutions, therefore it is that a ſquadron is getting ready at Breſt, ſimilar to that which came out of that port laſt year. The Count d'Eſtaing is to ſet out ſoon to inſpect, in perſon, the armament fitting out at Toulon, which, whilſt it is manœuvring in the Mediterranean, will be at hand to act as ſhall be thought neceſſary. It conſiſts of two ſhips of 80 guns, four of 74, ſix of 64, and ſix large frigates. The Count de Rochemore, and M. de Broves, Commodore, are appointed to command under the Count d'Eſtaing."

Advice is ſaid to be received that a Dutch man of war, of 60 guns, has foundered on the coaſt of Ireland, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

The ſnow ——, Cuming, from New York, for Belfaſt, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland, with 600 hogſheads of flaxſeed on board, and two of the crew are drowned.

The laſt letters from the Hague bring advice of the death of the Sieur Scheward, formerly ſecretary to the ambaſſy from Great Britain, who attended Lord Hindford to Ruſſia in the memorable years 1743, 1744, and 1745, and after having obtained a ſuitable penſion from his Britannic Majeſty, went to the Hague in 1754, to ſpend the remainder of his life.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 13.

"According to our letters from Madrid, the Spaniards are very active in raiſing recruits, which they diſpoſe of in the national regiments. In the foreign regiments in the ſervice of Spain they admit of all the officers from the Confederates of Poland that offer themſelves, and give them the ſame rank they held at home This, and the great armaments that are making in all the ſeaports of Spain, are certain proofs that this court has ſome important deſign in view.

"The laſt advices from France import that Count d'Eſtaing is going to Toulon to take the command of 12 men of war of the line and 6 frigates, in order to drive the Ruſſians, if poſſible, out of the Mediterranean. It is ſaid that the above mentioned officer has already taken leave of the King, and that he is to have ſome regiments embarked on board his fleet.

"Our commercial fears are not diſſipated; on the contrary, we have great forebodings for the expirations of the periods for the payments on the agreements for Engliſh ſtock It is well known that this dangerous trade has been carried on at Amſterdam ever ſince the Engliſh act of Parliament made in the year 1734, called Sir John Bernard's act. This act, by making void agreements for time in the Engliſh funds, left theſe dealers no other reſource than that of tranſporting themſelves to Amſterdam to carry on this ſpecies of gaming The Engliſh have there their correſpondents, who make their ſales and bargains for the reſcontres in the months of February, May, Auguſt, and November. Their payments (or differences in the value of ſtock) are to be made in the months following the reſpective reſcontres, which are the periods that reveal the ſecret of their fortunes. It is certain that this paper fair (if we may be allowed that term) which is eſtabliſhed at Amſterdam, is not profitable to the Engliſh, who add to the loſſes which they bring upon themſelves by this kind of trade, the further loſs of the ſum paid to the agents at Amſterdam; nor is it profitable to ſuch of the natives who act on their own accounts, as it invelopes in uncertainty in foreign gaming the more ſolid profit that would accrue to them by properly purſuing their national commerce."

They write from Dublin that a fiſhing company is eſtabliſhed in that city, under the patronage of the firſt perſons of the kingdom, who have ſubſcribed large ſums; and that great expectations are formed of its national utility.

A letter from Copenhagen aſſerts that the treaty lately negotiating between that Court and Ruſſia, is ſigned, by which the empreſs cedes to his Daniſh Majeſty all her territories in the dutchy of Holſtein, on condition of his joining her againſt the Turks, and furniſhing ſix men of war for that purpoſe.

They write from Conſtantinople that a ſmart action had happened near the Iſthmus of the Crimea, between a large body of Ruſſians and Tartars, in which the former were beat from the entrenchments which they hod too precipitately attacked, and that with the loſs of 1000 men, and three field pieces.

Letters from Madrid inform that the King never goes from his Palace without being attended by a very ſtrong guard, ſeveral circumſtances having appeared which give room to ſuſpect that ſome bad deſign had been formed by the friends of the Jeſuits, whoſe effects were lately ſeiſed by his Majeſty's order.

Yeſterday in the afternoon a meſſenger arrived at Lord Rochford's office, with ſome important diſpatches from Lord Stormont, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Paris; and laſt night another meſſenger was ſent away with an anſwer to the ſaid diſpatches.

It is ſaid the French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has been complimented by the Grand Signior with the gift of an amazing fine diamond, ſaid to be worth 9000l.

Letters from Gibraltar ſay that a large fleet of Spaniſh and Portugueſe men of war are cruizing in the Mediterranean, in order to protect their trading ſhips from being taken by the Barbary corſairs. The letters further ſay that the Governor of Gibraltar has had all the fortifications examined and repaired, and ſome new batteries erected on the land ſide, ſo that there is no fear of being attacked on that part of the fort; and further that they have great plenty of every neceſſary article of life, which is brought there by ſhips from America, ſo that the garriſon is very healthy, and has not been ſo well ſupplied for many years. The docks have been put into a good condition for careening ſhips, and there have been ſent from England maſts, ſails, anchors, and other things, that they may be ready to ſupply ſuch men of war as may want them, when ſtationed in that part of the world.

Four tranſports are arrived at Plymouth to take on board two regiments of foot, one for New-York, and the other for Quebec.

April 22. It may be depended on that Lord North is at preſent entirely uncertain about what part Great Britain will take in the affairs of Europe. He ſeems deſirous of preſerving peace, but many circumſtances have lately occurred that render it doubtful whether he can do ſo if he preſerves the honour of the nation at the ſame time.

Yeſterday General Burgoyne brought up a ſelect report relative to the duties, monopolies, &c. laid on and eſtabliſhed upon ſalt, tobacco, and betelnut, in the ſeveral provinces depending on the preſidency of Fort William in the Eaſt Indies.

The further conſideration of Eaſt India affairs was yeſterday put off by a motion from Lord North till Monday next.

Lord Barrington acquainted the Houſe of Commons yeſterday that he had a matter of great importance to lay before them in a few days.

Tueſday night a council was held at Lord Rochford's office, ſaid to be on the ſubject of ſome advices received from a northern court, which did not break up till near 12 o'clock. All the great officers of ſtate were preſent.

The Engliſh Miniſtry wiſh to remain neuter in the preſent quarrels through Europe; but they are preſſed ſo cloſely on all ſides that it will not be in their power.

Copy of Mr. WILKES's letter to the Right Honourable Sir FLETCHER NORTON.

To the Right Honourable Sir FLETCHER NORTON, *Knight, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.*

SIR, Prince's Court, April 20, 1773.

IN purſuance of your orders to the Sheriff of Middleſex, on the 7th of this month, to ſummon the repreſentatives of this county, I have received a letter from Richard Oliver, Eſquire, and Sir Watkin Lewes, requiring my "attendance in the Houſe of Commons on the 26th day of this inſtant April," with a declaration, "that the Houſe of Commons intend to proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch of their members as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the Houſe."

The two Gentlemen, Sir, as well as every man of ſenſe and principle in the kingdom, could not entertain a doubt that the legal members for Middleſex were Mr. Glynn and myſelf, the perſons who were choſen into Parliament by a majority of the freeholders; the ſummonſes in conſequence iſſued to us by their expreſs directions. The ſentiments, however, of the Houſe of Commons, appear to me very different, and not leſs in direct oppoſition to every idea of juſtice than to the rights of the people. It is too evident they mean a continuation of their former injuries to the county of Middleſex, and the nation at large, by their ſtill ſuffering Mr. Luttrell to ſit in Parliament, the pretended repreſentative of freeholders, who voted againſt him. In this ſpirit of ——— they intended the ſummons ſhould iſſue to a Gentleman who has no pretence to a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, but find his uſurpation ſupported by their violence.

I have not been remiſs, Sir, on this occaſion, in duty to my worthy conſtituents, and to my country. I neglected no opportunity of demanding the ſeat, to which I was ſo honourably choſen, nor have I failed to proteſt frequently, both to the Parliament and nation, againſt this injuſtice done to the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, as being ſuffered to be repreſented only in part by Mr. Glynn, although with the higheſt reputation to himſelf, and the moſt eſſential benefit to the public. On the 27th of January, 1769, I demanded in perſon at the bar of the Houſe of Commons to be admitted and ſworn in, as one of the Knights of the ſhire for this county. In a letter to you, Sir, as Speaker, on the 20th of March, 1771, I declared, "In the name of the freeholders of Middleſex, I again demand my ſeat in Parliament, having the honour of being freely choſen, by a very great majority, one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid county. I am ready to take the oaths preſcribed by law, and to give in my qualification as Knight of the ſhire." I now to you, Sir, as Speaker, renew the ſame claim, in the ſtrongeſt manner, for the injured people of England, and my conſtituents, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex. I will never ceaſe to ſupport with ſpirit the clear right I derive from them by all conſtitutional modes of redreſs, till every, the moſt minute, trace of the late proceedings, be utterly done away, and the guilt fully expiated.

The people, Sir, are anxious that the Houſe ſhould embrace the opportunity, which now naturally offers, of reviewing their conduct, of doing a neceſſary piece of juſtice, by reſcinding that arbitrary reſolution of May 8, 1769, which virtually repeals the *great charter*, and the *bill of rights*, in the important point of the freedom of election, "that Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſquire, is duly *elected* a Knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex." While this reſolution remains in the journals of the Houſe, I aſſert that the ——— in the perſon of one man, illegally deprived of his ſeat in Parliament, have diſfranchiſed all the people of England, and, in the perſon of another, have aſſumed to themſelves the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. The right of election is in the people, which they hold abſolutely independent of the Houſe of Commons, who are only the guardians of that and every other leſs ſacred right. The preſent majority have betrayed their truſt, and given up thoſe invaluable privileges, which they were choſen to defend and protect. Our anceſtors held the freedom of election, ſubject only to the law of the land, to be of the eſſence, as well as the nobler part, of the franchiſe. Their poſterity have been deprived of this firſt this diſtinguiſhing, and favourite honour [illegible] Engliſhmen, by a——Senate——hitherto w[illegible]punity.

It is ſcarcely p[illegible]ſib[illegible] to imagine a [illegible]dent more fatal to the free[illegible]on itution of an[illegible] State, or more alarming to the [illegible]ers themſelves, who, indulging in ſupine eaſe an[illegible]uxury, amid the cries of the ſtarving poor, unfee[illegible]ng as unrepenting, now glory [illegible] the rich ſpoils o[illegible] his ignoble v[illegible] ing country, and perhaps in their poſteri[illegible]. I wiſh to awaken them by a ſenſe of their own danger, ſince they are deaf to the voice of truth and liberty. Should the reſolution I have mentioned not be reſcinded, the precedent is at hand to juſtify the fut[illegible]re v[illegible]lence of any minion or miniſter gain[illegible] tl[illegible]e[illegible] on the ſlighteſt act of diſobedi[illegible]or n[illegible]le[illegible] not neceſſary to call in a jury [illegible] a[illegible] cou[illegible]on to try the fact on oath. A compl[illegible]nt [illegible]rrupt majority may be induced, after [illegible]ot examination of two or three witneſſes ne[illegible]ſwo[illegible], to vote any man, obnoxious to a deſpotic court or miniſtry, guilty of a libel, even againſt a profligate [illegible]er, to expel him the Houſe, and adopt in his ro[illegible] ſome forward ſlave of power, who will court and kiſs the baſe chains, forged by a tyrant, without any appeal having been made by the party pretending to be aggrieved by the libel, either to the laws of the land or of honour. Such a precedent is now on record, the moſt admired page in the 30 folio volumes of the journals, and engraven on the cankered hearts of our modern courtiers and Miniſters.

The reverence I have for Parliaments, Sir, has induced me to ſtate the miſchiefs with which we are threatened, ſhould the reſolution not be reſcinded. By the ſervile and iniquitous conduct of the preſent Houſe of Commons, the regard of the people to that part of our conſtitution is viſibly weakened. The majority of the members are abhorred as the inſtruments of miniſterial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation. They are become odious as well as criminal; for, from the meaneſt and moſt intereſted mot[illegible] they have totally ſubverted the conſtitution, and effected an abſolute diſſolution of that fair and equal ſyſtem of power, by which we have hitherto been, and alone can be legally governed. They have fallen into the loweſt ſtate of humiliation and contempt. If, however, they perſevere in the violation of our fundamental rights, if they continue actuated by the ſame ſpirit of uſurpation and lawleſs violence, one hope ſtill remains, the wiſdom and virtue of a future independent Parliament, which cannot fail ſoon to give vigour and ſucceſs to the honeſt efforts of all real patriots for the reſtoration of the conſtitution, and to pour juſt vengeance on their guilty predeceſſors. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, JOHN WILKES.

Yeſterday morning India ſtock, which was done on Tueſday at 150 and three quarters, fell down to 142, and bank ſtock from 140 to 136; other ſtocks fell in proportion, but they afterwards roſe again a little.

The cauſe of the great fall in the ſtocks yeſterday was a report that the King of Pruſſia had certainly taken poſſeſſion of Hanover.

Though the above intelligence is not yet confirmed it is looked upon as a meaſure that either *has* happened, or *will* happen.

After the King of Pruſſia was informed of the negotiation between Britain and the Houſe of Bourbon, it is well known that he ſent orders to his ambaſſador here to remonſtrate againſt it in a very high tone. The ambaſſador did ſo, and actually frightened the poor Miniſtry out of their wits; in conſequence of which it is now ſaid they are beginning to retract.

The Pruſſian Miniſter's conduct does not ſeem to be clearly underſtood. There was no jobbing trick either upon his part or his maſter's. The King of Pruſſia had peremptorily demanded the payment of 300,000l. due to him ſince the laſt German war; and if it was refuſed by the court of Britain, his ambaſſador had his orders to depart immediately. This demand was made by the Pruſſian Miniſter with a ſpirit equal to the orders of his maſter, and being refuſed the ſum demanded, he prepared haſtily for his departure; but the court finding the reſolutions of the Pruſſian Monarch not to be baffled, diſpatched a meſſenger to ſolicit the return of the Miniſter, and ſent away another to Berlin, to inform his Royal maſter that the court of England would comply with his expectations.

The Captain of a ſhip from the Weſt Indies reports that he was brought to at ſea the third inſtant by four Spaniſh men of war, who detained him near ſeven hours; and after breaking open many letters, which he was bringing to England, ſuffered him to proceed on his voyage.

Yeſterday orders were diſpatched to Dublin for two regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for the Weſt Indies.

Some letters from Genoa ſay that the Ruſſian fleet, in the Archipelago, amounts to ſixteen ſail of the line, beſide frigates, &c.

Between one and two o'clock yeſterday morning the Royal Charlotte, Captain Croſier, late from the Streights, bound for Dublin, burthen about 400 tons, lying a little below Billingſgate, took fire, and was burnt to the water edge. She was very richly laden, and her hold was filled with oil and cotton. Very little of the cargo was ſaved. Although the floating and ſeveral other engines attended, ſhe continued burning in the hold yeſterday at noon, and it was expected when the tide came up ſhe would ſink. A boy, attempting to ſave ſome of the cotton out of the ſhip, was burnt.

It is eſtimated, by a curious obſerver, that the money annually expended by thoſe who viſit Bath amounts to upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds, excluſive of all gaming expences, of which number the viſitants from Ireland are ſaid to be ſeven out of thirteen.

Captain K[illegible]t of the Hope, who is juſt arrived in the river from Nevis, ſpoke with the Induſtry, Burton, for Virginia, in lat. 45, 30 long. 29, in a moſt ſhattered condition, having loſt her maſts in ſtreſs of weather.

B[illegible] ſundry accounts fro[illegible] Cleveland, in Yorkſhire, we are adviſed that g[illegible] numbers of people have ſold their effects, and reſolved to tranſport themſelves to America, with a view to get bread by their honeſt induſtry, which by their labour they cannot earn at home.

A capit[illegible]l[illegible]g[illegible]n Dub[illegible]n has ſtopped payment [illegible] notes, and ask ſix months for [illegible]e notes, and giving ſecurity.

We are in [illegible]ate failure of a great houſe in Dubl[illegible]t ſo much affect ſome particular houſes in this city as was at firſt apprehended.

We have authority to aſſure the public that Sir George Colebrook and company have no concern in any Iriſh bank, their intereſt therein have ceaſed and determined from Chriſtmas laſt; and they have ſecurity againſt any event that may happen for bills outſtanding under that firm.

They write from Hamburg that great orders are continually arriving there from the different northern powers for large number of cannon, &c.

Yeſterday died Mr. HENRY NEALE, late partner with Mr. Fordyce.

Glaſgow, April 22. They write from Edinburgh that for ſome time paſt a great deal of light and counterfeit gold has been paſſing there; John Walker, a pedlar, reſiding at Long Loan, was on Friday apprehended in endeavouring to paſs three counterfeit half guineas, which proved to be ſixpences gilded.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 17.

Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN and Mr. ROBERT DOGUE are elected Burgeſſes for the county of Fincaſtle.

This day Doctor GRAHAM, oculiſt and auriſt, left this city for Philadelphia.

Captain Atkinſon, from Liverpool, is arrived in James river.

Juſt imported from LONDON, in the Hanbury, Capt. Elten, and to be ſold remarkably cheap, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in the upper end of Richmond,

A VERY large and well aſſorted PARCEL of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo capers, olives, walnuts, anchovies, beſt jar raiſins, common ditto, currants, almonds, figs, prunes, white and brown ſugar candy, barley ſugar, orange chips, citron, candied almonds, comfits, eringo, and ginger, Spaniſh liquorice, beſt ſallad oil, fine Durham flour of muſtard, iſinglaſs, hartſhorn ſhavings, ſaltpetre, ivory and pewter ſyringes, toothbruſhes, gold beater's ſkin, court plaiſter, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, potaſh, crucibles, zink, pumiſtone, rottenſtone, verdigreaſe, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, Spaniſh brown, red and white lead, pearl barley, beſt ſmellingbottles with caſes, common ditto, ſpirit and oil of turpentine, beſt and common lancets, lancet caſes, marble mortars, lavender and honey water, eau de luce, eſſence of bergamot and lemons, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, black and lon[illegible] pepper, alſpice, turmeric, alkanet, cochineal, ſago, ſalop, ſponge, James's fever powders, Walker's jeſuit drops, Stoughton's and Squire's elixir, Bateman's drops, F[illegible]eman's and Godfrey's cordial, anodyne necklaces, pectoral balſam of honey, Anderſon's and Lockyer's pills, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Blackrie's lixivium for the ſtone and gravel, Norris's drops, Keyſer's pills, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, allum, borax, brimſtone, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN POWELL.

THE frequent, and we believe very juſt complaints, from our cuſtomers in the Northern Neck, added to the very ſmall number of ſubſcribers we have in the county of Glouceſter, have determined us to diſcontinue the rider through that county to Urbanna, and inſtead thereof to eſtabliſh one through Eſſex, Weſtmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaſter, where we have a number of good cuſtomers, and who are kind enough to promiſe us their aſſiſtance in defraying the expence of a rider. That rider will ſet off next Saturday ſe'nnight, croſs over at Ruſſin's and Frazier's, and regularly perform his route once a fortnight.

PURDIE & DIXON.
W. RIND.

WARWICK, June 7, 1773.

I THINK it neceſſary to inform the public that the 7000 acres of land lying in Bedford county, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of a forge and ſawmill, &c. which was lately advertiſed by Robert Harper and Thomas James for ſale, is made over by a deed of truſt to James and Robert Donald, and company, as ſecurity for a debt due them for dealings at the Rocky Ridge and Bedford ſtores.

tf PATRICK HUNTER.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Daniel, deceaſed, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at Urbanna, on Monday the 28th of June, being Middleſex court day,

THE LOTS and HOUSES of the ſaid John Daniel, where he formerly kept ordinary in Urbanna. As they are well known, a deſcription of them is unneceſſary. Alſo will be ſold a very valuable NEGRO fellow. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt day of October next, when poſſeſſion of the lots will be given. Bond and ſecurity will be required.

THE EXECUTORS.

All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired immediately to make them known; and thoſe indebted to it are requeſted to pay, as no further indulgence can be granted.

RICHMOND town, June 4, 1773.

AS I have declined keeping TAVERN, I deſire all perſons indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, and pay off their balances, as no further indul[illegible]ence can be g[illegible]ven.—I have a very fine BILLI[illegible]D TABLE to ſale.

JAMES VAUGHAN.

To be SOLD, for ready money, at Pittſylvania Courthouſe, on the 24th of this inſtant, June,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 804 acres, lying in ſa[illegible]nty, on a branch of Baniſter river [illegible] Mid[illegible] creek, adjoining Lightfoot's mead[illegible]. [illegible] title will be made the purchaſer.

PETER LE GRAND.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Hampſhire county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon Thomas M'Guire to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and William M'Guire by Samuel Pritchard; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamſburg, the ſixth day of May, in the thirteenth yeay of our reign. BEN: WALLER.